At a General Meeting of the Standing Committee, appointed severally by the Members of St. Gabriel Church, of St. Paul's Church, and St. Andrew's Church, of the city of Montreal, in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, held at St. Andrew's Church aforesaid, on the 25th day of September, 1838, for the purpose of framing and carrying into effect, with their brethren in the Sister Provinces, such measures as might be deemed advisable in the present crisis for vindicating and maintaining inviolate, by all constitutional means, the rights and privileges of the National Church in British North America; it was unanimously Resolved, That the following Address, subscribed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Meeting, along with the Resolutions of the Members of the said three Churches, appended thereunto, be forthwith printed and circulated as widely as possible, among the Members of the Established Church of Scotland in these Colonies.

TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE
ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
IN
BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND BRETHREN,

A crisis has arisen in the state of affairs in these Colonies, in which we behold not a merely threatened invasion, but an actual infringement of the Constitutional rights of our Church. In the recent establishment of the Rectories in Upper Canada, the first decisive step has been taken towards conferring an exclusive Establishment on the Sister Church of England—of imposing upon us, who belong to the equal co-ordinate Establishment of the Church of Scotland, built, in respect to her civil and political standing in the Empire, upon the same rock of the British Constitution, and guaranteed and perpetuated by the same inviolable securities, a yoke which our Fathers could not bear, and which we, their free born descendants, the inheritors of the invaluable privileges, purchased and sealed with their blood, have not, we trust, so far degenerated from their wisdom, spirit, and virtue, as tamely to submit to at this day, in British North America.

No! Countrymen and Brethren, we did not come from our native Scotland, in the full, the proud possession of equal rights and privileges, civil and religious, with our brethren and fellow subjects in South Britain, to submit here to such disfranchisement, to such degradation. Not one jot or tittle will we suffer to be blotted out from the dear bought charter of rights and liberties, which we have, which we hold, which we inherit in common and equally with our Brethren of the Sister Kingdom, of the Sister Church. We have no hesitation to aver, that without reference to our constitutional rights, a just regard to the character and merits, no less than to the commercial, moral, and political importance of that part of the Colonial population, which belong to our Church, ought to have determined the Parent Government to turn a deaf ear to any counsel, from whatsoever quarter it might come, of which the effect might be, to divest us of any honour or advantage, enjoyed by us in our parent land.

Yet, what, we would ask, up to this moment, has been the result of the many petitions and memorials, which, in the course of the last twenty years, we have presented to the authorities of the Empire, waiting the issue with exemplary temper and moderation, and sustaining all our repeated disappointments, delays, and evasions, with long suffering patience even until now? What, we would ask, has been really done by Government in fulfilment of claims, of which they have professed to admit the justice, holding out to us hopes of participating, in some equitable proportion, with the Church of England, in whatever means of provision might be placed at its disposal?

In Lower Canada, nothing, absolutely nothing, has been done until last year, of which by-and-by. In Upper Canada, a very inadequate annual grant of money, out of a precarious and temporary fund, has been made—of which, our Church receives less than the Roman Catholic, and not more in proportion than the Methodists and Dissenting Presbyterians, with whom she is actually classed by a Government, which in words had professed to recognize her equal rights, as one of the Established Churches of the Empire.

A very liberal annual grant, from about twelve thousand to twenty thousand pounds sterling, has been made for many years past, by the British Parliament, for the religious instruction of Protestant Settlers in the North American Colonies. What share of this grant has been vouchsafed to the many destitute Settlers of the communion of the Church of Scotland? Not one farthing! And yet are they not British Protestant Settlers? Are they not members of a Church of the Empire, having an equal standing with the Church of England? and are not their wants such as to give them a just and equal claim to a participation of this grant?

It might seem invidious were we to state, what monies have been drawn, from a variety of sources, and appropriated to the service of the Sister Church, and that not always in cases of extreme urgency, while our solicitations, on behalf of many populous Settlements, utterly destitute of Pastors and Religious Worship, have received for answer, that there were no funds at the disposal of Government for their relief.

By pressing upon the Colonial Secretary, Lord Glenelg, an old pledge, which had remained unredeemed, since the Administration of Lord Dalhousie, a reluctant consent was obtained, after long importunity, to have five hundred pounds, out of the proceeds of the reserved lands of Lower Canada, divided among our Ministers in that Province. Assurance was given, at the same time, that this grant should be continued to them, until a final settlement of the question of the Church Lands might be effected, by the Colonial Legislatures, in concurrence with the Imperial Parliament. Within these few days, however, information has been received, that payment cannot be made of this grant for the present year, until a fresh order shall be produced in our favour, from the Colonial Office. And let it be borne in mind, that the first and only payment, made last year, is the whole amount of Government assistance, with which our Church has been favoured in Lower Canada, after nearly twenty long weary years of solicitation and hope deferred.

Even at this moment, while two small salaries, of fifty pounds per annum, hitherto allowed to the senior Ministers of Quebec and Montreal, have been, it would seem, irrevocably withdrawn—the Protestant Bishop of Quebec has prevailed to have the negative recalled, by which he was deprived, at the same time, and on the same plea, of the annual salary of one thousand pounds, enjoyed by his predecessors; that is, twice the sum which the liberality of Government allowed to our whole Presbytery, for one little year, has been annually given to this Prelate, no doubt for life, as if to enhance, by the contrast, our disappointment and humiliation. We do not envy, we do not mean to complain of his success, but we may be permitted to say, that the rigid adherence to a paltry economy in our case, is not very flattering to our hopes of finally receiving justice at the hands of Government.

It is not, we are bold to say, it is not in human nature, to be insensible to such cold and contemptuous neglect.

What, we would ask, have we, Her Majesty's Scottish subjects, been?—what have we done, that we should be so lightly esteemed? Where, we appeal to all the world, is the wisdom, justice, or policy of such treatment?

But this monopoly of the pecuniary means of provision, for the support of Religion in these Colonies, to the all but utter exclusion of the Church of Scotland, whose Ministers and members have an equal right, is not even the weightiest part of our complaint. To consummate her ambitious scheme, it was necessary for the Sister Church, by the monopoly of Education, to secure and perpetuate her exclusive Ecclesiastical supremacy. For this purpose, our Universities and Colleges were originally founded upon Charters, by whose provisions none could hold a place as Governor, or fill a chair as Professor, without previously subscribing the Thirty-nine Articles. Though the voice of the people, reclaiming against such preposterous illiberality, procured the revisal of these Charters and the retrenchment of their exclusive provisions, the government and patronage of those institutions are still in the hands, or subject to the influence of the Exclusionists, whose intention, as originally proclaimed, is to render them organs for proselytising to the faith of the Church of England. Suffer the administration to remain in the present hands, and the liberal Charters will be of no avail. The Ministers and members of our Church will be *de facto* excluded, and not only so, but a powerful engine will be wielded for the depression of every rival interest, to the great prejudice of letters, religion and education. Witness at this moment the exclusively Episcopal administration of the Minor College, Toronto.

Consider these facts, in connection with the recent establishment of Rectories in Upper Canada, in connection with the exorbitant pretensions of the Church of England, and the high-strained exertions that are making, at home and in the Colony, by very unscrupulous means and very questionable representations, and you will be enabled to estimate the

magnitude and extent of the dangers which, at this crisis, threaten our Church, and the immediate necessity for promptitude, energy, union, and perseverance, in order to vindicate and secure permanently our rights.

We should be blind indeed, if we did not perceive to what point all this is tending. The establishment of the Rectories is only one of many proofs, that there is a disposition, it would almost seem, a determination, to exalt the Church of England, and, if not to depress, at least to neglect ours. But we will unhesitatingly proclaim our conviction, that so long as this partial influence is suffered to prevail, as it has heretofore done, in the Councils of the Colonial Government, there can be no hope of retaining the confidence and affection of the Scottish population, and we fear the Government will find it, in the end, a bad exchange, to have bartered, especially at the present crisis, the honest attachment of a whole mass of loyal and faithful-hearted subjects, for the interested and mercenary devotion of a few aspiring priests, or ambitious courtiers.

This crisis is one which needs every nerve of loyalty and patriotism to be braced to the uttermost. This, at least, is not the time to damp the ardour, or to shake the confidence and attachment of the well-affected.

Countrymen and Brethren, it is against this pernicious, this pestilent system, that we are now summoned to array our united strength, to arouse and put forth all our collective energy. The cause for which we are this day constrained to lift up our voice on high, to lift it up as a trumpet, is one which involves our national honour, our national birthright, our civil and religious rights and privileges, as members of one of the British Protestant Churches and Kingdoms. It involves rights, interests, and advantages in this land of our adoption, which it would be foolish and wicked, as it would be mean and pusillanimous, to relinquish, or to suffer to be infringed or wrested from us. It involves rights and interests, dear, precious, and invaluable to us, to our children, to posterity, and at the same time, as we deem, inseparably connected with the peace, prosperity, and welfare of the whole community, of which we form a part, neither inconsiderable nor obscure.

In vindication and defence of these rights and privileges, national and religious, you are now summoned to step forth, and to say, whether you are willing to have them taken from you and your fellow countrymen in British North America, and if not, we call upon you to unite as one man, and without delay, to submit, with one heart, with one voice, to your Sovereign and the British Parliament, your just complaint and solemn remonstrance, lamenting that these rights should have been attempted to be invaded or infringed by any party, and bewailing the necessity, which compels you to resort to such an extreme course, as the present, in order to obtain redress at the hands of rulers, whose duty it was to have watched over them, and to have guarded them from all violation.

It is also necessary, at this crisis, in consequence of the elaborate and audacious misrepresentations of those who are adverse to your claims, that you make known, as far as possible, not only your sentiments, but also your number and your strength; that you are not the insignificant fraction of the Colonial population, which your adversaries would represent you; that when your number is considered, in connection with your general intelligence, wealth, and respectability, you yield to no other British race or Protestant sect in weight or importance; that you are not indifferent or lukewarm with respect to the rights and privileges of your Church and country, which are at this moment perilled, but are determined to vindicate, to hold fast, to guard as the apple of your eye, what your fathers bled and died to purchase for you, and what the Constitution of Britain secures, as your inalienable inheritance and patrimony, in every part of her great Empire.

Let every man, who bears in his bosom a Scottish heart, press forward in order to give his name and his sanction to the memorials and petitions, which may be framed and circulated at this conjuncture, by properly authorized persons, for the purpose of conveying to the foot of the British Throne, through our enlightened and liberal-minded Governor General, the complaints and remonstrances of Her Majesty's loyal and affectionate, but much aggrieved, Scottish subjects in these Colonies. Let every Settlement, Township, and Congregation, let every locality, where there is any considerable number of our countrymen or members of our Church, organize themselves into a Society, and appoint forthwith a standing Committee of their number to correspond and co-operate with us, and let it be our unanimous resolution to maintain this union, throughout the whole of British North America, until we shall have consummated the good work, and redeemed our Church and our people in these Colonies, from their present humiliating situation—finally—effectually, and FOR EVER.

JAMES FLEMING, *Chairman.*

D. CHISHOLME, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE THREE CONGREGATIONS IN MONTREAL.

PURSUANT to notice given to the Congregation of the Church of Scotland, in *St. Gabriel Street*, a meeting was held there on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th instant, at three, P. M., to take into consideration the subject of the Rectories established in Upper Canada, and to concert measures necessary to maintain inviolate the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland.

ROBERT HANDYSIDE, Esquire, was called to the Chair.

The following motions were submitted successively to the meeting, and passed unanimously:—

Moved by Mr. THOMAS BLACKWOOD, seconded by Dr. FRASER,

1. That in consequence of the recent decision of the Crown Lawyers, recognizing the legality of the establishment of the Rectories in Upper Canada, the Ministers and adherents of the Church of Scotland in that Province are reduced to the footing of Dissenters, in violation of the sacred and constitutional rights of our Church.

Moved by the Rev. H. ESSON, seconded by Mr. JAMES DOUGALL,

2. That having, for nearly twenty years past, been labouring to obtain from the present Government a recognition of their rights, and an equal participation with the sister Church of England in whatever provision may be made in support of religion in Canada, we find with sorrow and mortification, that all our solicitations for what we conceive to be our national birthright, have hitherto proved, in a great measure, fruitless.

Moved by Mr. JAMES MORTON MILLAR, seconded by Mr. ALEXANDER FERGUSON,

3. That we do most sincerely deplore, that under such circumstances, we cannot—without sacrificing our dearest and most valuable privileges—remain silent and inactive; but (at the hazard of awakening angry passions, and, especially at a time otherwise so full of peril, of adding new fuel to the flames of discontent and disaffection which already prevail;) are compelled, having no other alternative left, to make a solemn and public appeal to the members of our Church, and to the Scottish population at large in these Colonies; calling upon them to come forward and express their sense of the wrong which has hereby been inflicted on their Church, and to adopt all proper and constitutional measures for the vindication of our common rights and privileges.

On motion of Mr. CHAS. BOWMAN, seconded by Mr. D. P. ROSS,

4. That while there is no reasonable sacrifice which we would not cheerfully make, especially at the present crisis, for the sake of peace, we regard the rights and interests now brought into peril as sacred and inviolable, and we are prepared to contend for them, as involving at once our honour and interest, and the peace and prosperity of these Colonies.

Moved by Mr. DAVID HANDYSIDE, seconded by Dr. SCOTT,

5. That while we hold fast our unabated conviction of our equal and constitutional right—so long denied us—we feel that our countrymen in these Provinces have justly earned by their meritorious conduct, a title to be placed, in every respect, on the footing of the most favoured subjects, and we are moreover assured that nothing else will prove satisfactory to the Scottish portion of the Colonial population.

Moved by Mr. WALTER PEDDIE, seconded by Mr. WM. CORMACK,

6. That we have the fullest confidence, when the true sense of our people in these Colonies in declared, that the Imperial Government will not hesitate to redress our wrongs, and satisfy our just claims, by placing us, in the Provinces of British North America, upon a footing of perfect equality, in every respect, with the Sister Church of England.

Moved by Mr. GEORGE JOHNSTON, seconded by Dr. SMITH,

7. That this meeting approve of the recommendation of the joint Sessions of the three Churches in this city, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, to appoint a General Standing Committee, to be composed of ten Representatives, chosen by each of the respective Congregations, and that the following gentlemen are accordingly nominated by this Congregation as its Representatives:

Robert Handyside,	D. Handyside,
Charles Bowman,	John Speirs,
Andrew Shaw,	Dr. Fraser,
John Fisher,	Jas. Morton Millar,
D. P. Ross,	Alex. Ferguson,

with power to fill up vacancies that may occur.

The Chairman having vacated the chair, Mr. ANDREW SHAW was called thereto.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Mr. HANDYSIDE for his able conduct as Chairman, and also to the Secretary.

R. D. HANDYSIDE, *Chairman.*
ALEX. FERGUSON, *Secretary.*

At a public meeting of the members of St. Paul's Church, of Montreal, in communion with the Established Church of Scotland, held at St. Paul's Church, on the evening of Thursday, the 13th of September, 1838, for the purpose of nominating, in conjunction with the two other Scottish Churches in this city, Representatives to form a Joint Standing Committee, to frame and carry into effect, with their brethren in the Sister Provinces, such measures as may be deemed advisable, in the present crisis, for vindicating and maintaining inviolate, by all constitutional means, the rights and privileges of their National Church in British North America; ROBERT ARMOUR, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair, and Mr. D. CHISHOLME was appointed Secretary.

The Rev. Dr. BLACK, after explaining the object and necessity of the meeting, considering the present conjuncture in the affairs of the Church, moved the consideration and adoption of the following series of Resolutions, which he read to the meeting. It was then moved by JOHN REDPATH, Esquire, and seconded by JAMES BRECKANRIDGE, Esquire, that the Resolutions now read by Dr. BLACK, be read, one by one, and the opinion of the meeting taken thereon; which being done, the Resolutions were unanimously adopted as follows:—

1. That in the Articles and Act of Union, between the ancient and independent Kingdoms of England and Scotland, it is laid down as a fundamental and essential condition, that the two Churches of those Kingdoms should be preserved in the same state that they were in at the time of the Union; and that, therefore, any alteration in the constitution, rights, and privileges of either of those Churches, would be an infringement of those fundamental and essential conditions.*

2. That, by the said Articles and Act of Union, it is provided that there should be a communication of all rights, privileges, and advantages, between the subjects of both Kingdoms in the Colonies; and, consequently, that, in such Colonies, the Church of Scotland, whose doctrine and form of worship constitute an inherent right and privilege of the people of Scotland and their descendants, ought to be maintained in the full and constant enjoyment of her rank and station, as one of the established Churches of the Empire, in the same way, and with the same extent of endowment as may be provided for the Sister Church of England.

3. That by the Imperial Statute, the 31, Geo. III. chap. 31, it is provided, that a certain portion of the Crown Lands in the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, should be set apart for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, and that all and every the rents, profits, or emoluments arising therein, should be solely applicable to the maintenance of such a Clergy.

4. That, on the 15th of November, 1819, an opinion was pronounced by the Law Officers of the Crown in England, declaring, that though the provisions made by the Statute above recited for the support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy, were not confined solely to the Clergy of the Church of England, but might be extended also to the Clergy of the Church of Scotland settled in Canada, yet they did not extend to dissenting Ministers, since the term Protestant Clergy could only apply to Protestant Clergy recognized and established by law; and that the rents and profits of the lands above mentioned, ought to be applied to the maintenance and support of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland, as well as those of the Church of England.

5. That a Select Committee of the House of Commons, in a Report dated the 22d of July, 1828, declared that they entirely concurred in the above opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown.

6. That, in November, 1831, the Earl of Ripon, then Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, while communicating instructions to the King's Representatives in both Upper and Lower Canada, with respect to the Clergy Reserves, intimated, that His Majesty, bound no less by his personal feelings than by the sacred obligations of that station to which Providence had called him, to watch over the interests of all Protestant Churches within his dominions, could never consent to abandon those interests, with a view to any objects of a temporary or apparent expediency; and it had, therefore, been with peculiar satisfaction, that in the result of his inquiries, His Majesty had found, that certain changes in the Government of these Provinces, might be carried into effect, without sacrificing the just claims of the Established Churches of England and Scotland.

7. That in a communication made by order of the present Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Rev. Dr. Black, in April, 1837, it was stated, that with respect to the right of the Church of Scotland to participate in the Clergy Reserves, His Majesty's Government saw no reason to doubt, that the claim of the Church of Scotland was warranted by the terms of the Act appropriating these revenues; and that they much regretted that a more liberal construction had not, from the first, been placed on the terms of that Act in this respect.

8. That notwithstanding the fundamental and essential conditions of the articles of the Act of Union between England and Scotland, declaratory of the rights of the Church of Scotland, both in the Mother Country and in the Colonies of the United Kingdom—the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown, affirming the right of the Church of Scotland in the Canadas, to a full and fair participation with the Church of England in all the benefits arising from the

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* By the fourth Article between England and Scotland, it is provided—
"That all the subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain shall, from and after the Union, have full freedom and intercourse of trade and navigation to and from any port or place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions and Plantations thereunto belonging; and that there shall be a communication of all other rights, privileges, and advantages, which do or may belong to the subjects of either Kingdom, except where it is otherwise expressly agreed in these Articles."
In the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 11th, and some other Articles, there are certain *express* stipulations or provisions in favour of the subjects of one Kingdom, (regarding ships foreign built, grain or victuals, duty on salt, on windows, lights, &c.) that are not granted to those of the other, which explain the exception at the end, and give an explicit and determinate meaning to every word of the 4th Article.

Clergy Reserves—and the long series of admissions, on the part of the Imperial Government, of the co-ordinate rights of both Churches in these Provinces, no less than fifty-seven Rectories have been endowed, exclusively in favour of the Church of England, in the Province of Upper Canada, under the auspices of the same Government.

9. That so long as the Church of Scotland in these Provinces is not put on the same footing with the Church of England, such proceedings are considered by this meeting as illegal, unconstitutional, and unwarrantable; an infringement of the Act of Union between England and Scotland; an innovation of the Imperial Statute of the 31 Geo. III. chapter 31; an invasion of the rights and privileges of the Church of Scotland in these Provinces; and the unhappy source of infinite dissatisfaction and discontent to no inconsiderable and unenlightened portion of the loyal and well affected inhabitants of both Provinces, and to individuals who will never submit to a deprivation of their inherent rights, whether sacred or secular.

10. That the continuation, as thus endowed, of the Rectories in question, having, as it is asserted, the same ecclesiastical authority within their respective limits as are vested in the Rectories in England, would have the unjust and impolitic effect of degrading the Church of Scotland in these Provinces from her rank as an Established Church of the Empire, contrary to the undoubted rights of that ancient and venerable Church of Christ—a condition which her members, in these Colonies, will never be induced to submit to, and which they are determined to resist by all lawful and constitutional means.

11. That this meeting do earnestly and solemnly protest against the endowment of the Rectories in Upper Canada, and against all other measures that may be calculated to deprive the Church of Scotland in these Provinces of her undoubted rights and privileges, as a co-ordinate Established Church of the Empire, and fully entitled to be placed on the same footing in these Provinces with the sister Established Church of England, with which, however, as a Church, they have no quarrel whatever.

12. That the following individuals, members of St. Paul's Church, be delegates in a Standing Committee to be formed out of the Scotch Churches in Montreal, to memorialize the Colonial Governments, the Provincial Legislatures, the Queen and the Imperial Parliament, on the grievances complained of and all matters connected with the interests of the Church, viz:—

Robt. Armour,	John Redpath,
Charles Tait,	James Breckenridge,
David Chisholme,	William Wilson,
John Bruce,	Dr. Black,
Dr. Robertson,	Dugald Stewart.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to Mr. Armour for his conduct in the Chair, and to Dr. Black for the able and lucid manner in which he exposed the grievances of the Church of Scotland in these Provinces, and the general objects of the present meeting.

ROBERT ARMOUR, *Chairman.*
DAVID CHISHOLME, *Secretary.*

A meeting of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Montreal, was held in the Church on Friday evening, the 14th September, 1838, for the purpose of appointing representatives to concert measures in conjunction with those from the Congregations of St. Gabriel's and St. Paul's, to obtain for the Church of Scotland in Canada, equal rights, privileges and endowments to those which have been or may be granted to the Church of England.

Mr. James Fleming was called to the Chair.

Mr. Fleming explained the object of the meeting, and gave a short history of the Clergy Reserve question since the first settlement of the Provinces. He also read various extracts from the records of the Synod in Canada, detailing the proceedings adopted by that body in relation to it.

The Rev. Mr. M'Morrin being called on, gave an explanation of the question as it at present stood, and the state of feeling in Upper Canada in relation to it; after which the following Resolutions were severally proposed and carried:

On motion of Mr. William Ritchie, seconded by Mr. Robert Morris.

1. That this meeting maintains that the Church of Scotland, as an Established Church of the British Empire, is fully entitled, both in law and justice, to enjoy equal rights and privileges with the Church of England, in every Colony acquired by Britain since the formation of that Empire.

On motion of Mr. Neil Macintosh, seconded by Mr. John Black.

2. That in the Act of Union between the two independent Kingdoms of England and Scotland, the Church of Scotland was placed upon a footing of perfect equality with the Church of England, both as to establishment and state provision, so that the basis on which her privileges rest, is as strong as that of the Empire itself.

On motion of Mr. John M'Kenzie, seconded by Mr. Alex. Ogilvie.

3. That the general principles stated in the foregoing Resolutions, have been recognized with special reference to Canada, by an Act of the British Legislature, as interpreted in 1819, by the highest legal authorities in the land—by a Committee of the House of Commons, in 1828—by King William the Fourth, in his Message to Parliament, in 1832, and by Her Majesty's Government, in 1837. That moreover, they have been practically acknowledged and

faithfully acted on in the temporal provision made for the Church of Scotland in New South Wales, and to a certain extent in Canada.

On motion of Mr. JOHN SMITH, seconded by Mr. THOMAS M'GINN.

4. That notwithstanding, in open defiance of the above principles and authorities, a course of proceedings has been begun and continued in these Provinces, the obvious design and effect of which is to place the Church of England in advance of the Church of Scotland, preparatory to making over to the former the whole revenues, reserved for the support of a Protestant Church in the Colony, and thus depriving the Church of Scotland of her just rights and privileges, as a co-ordinate establishment with the Church of England.

On motion of Dr. G. W. CAMPBELL, seconded by Mr. FRANCIS ADAM.

5. That by a recent decision of the Crown Lawyers, founded apparently on *exparte* evidence, and not on a full view of the facts and circumstances of the case, these encroachments upon the rights of our Church, have been declared legal and valid, and fifty-seven Rectories established in Upper Canada, in such a manner as to place the Ministers and Members of the Church of Scotland, situated within their bounds, under the Ecclesiastical domination of the Church of England.

On motion of Mr. JOHN G. M'KENZIE, seconded by Mr. HUGH BRODIE.

6. That though by no means hostile to the Church of England, and very unwilling to add to the excitement at present prevailing in the Colony, we cannot remain silent under the march of a system, so partial and unjust as that which is now in progress, especially when we know, that as has hitherto been done, advantage will be taken of our forbearance to accelerate and mature those aggressions upon our dearest and most valued rights.

On motion of Mr. DONALD M'KAY, seconded by Mr WALTER BENNY.

7. That on the contrary, we now declare calmly, yet firmly, that we never will submit to these oppressive measures to which the Church of Scotland in this Colony has been subjected, and with which she is threatened to a much greater extent. That we will use every constitutional means in our power, in conjunction with our brethren in both Provinces, to prevent their success, and shall never relax in our efforts, until the Church of Scotland is put upon a footing of perfect equality with the Church of England.

On motion of Mr. W. EDMONSTONE, seconded by Mr. JAMES STARKE.

8. That to carry the purport of these Resolutions into effect, we agree to appoint, in conformity with the recommendation of the joint Sessions of the three Scotch Churches in this city, ten gentlemen out of our number, to form, along with ten representatives from each of the other congregations, a Standing Committee, who shall co-operate with other Committees of a similar kind, and take such steps as may seem to them best fitted, to enlist in our cause the active sympathies of all the friends and supporters of our Church, both in the Colonies and in the Mother Country, and enable us to bring it, backed by the weight of numbers and influence, under the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

On motion of Mr. JOHN SMITH, seconded by Mr. WALTER BENNY.

9. That the following gentlemen be nominated as representatives of this congregation :—

William Ritchie,	James Fleming,
J. G. Mackenzie,	W. Edmonstone,
Hugh Allan,	Donald Mackay,
John Smith,	Robert Morris,
Neil Macintosh,	James Miller.

The thanks of the meeting were then voted by acclamation to Mr. FLEMING, for his conduct in the Chair.

HUGH ALLAN, *Secretary*.